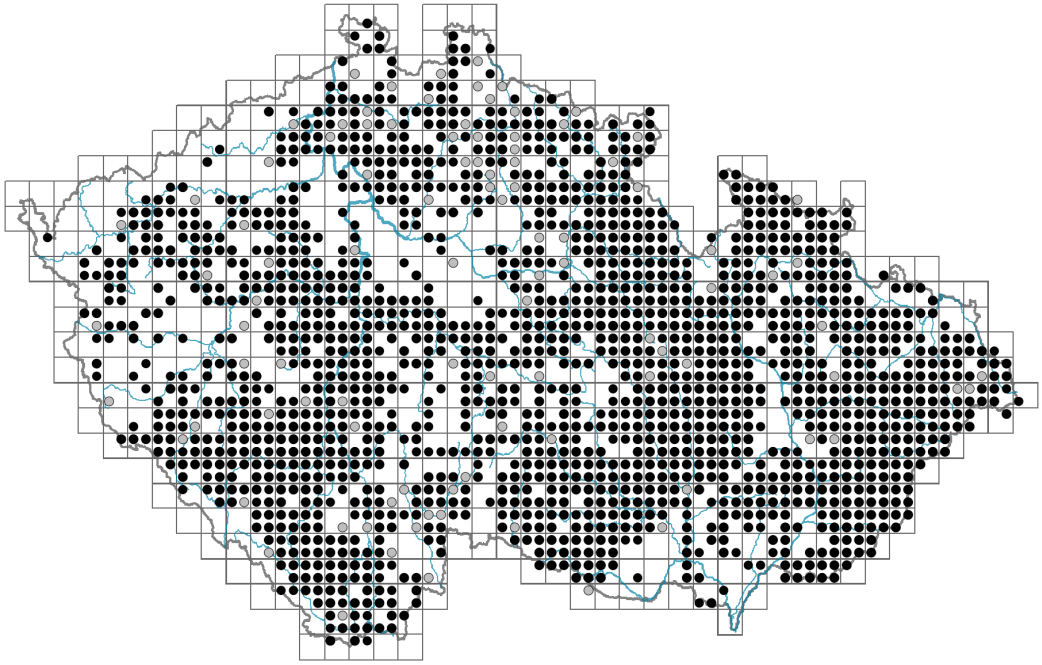
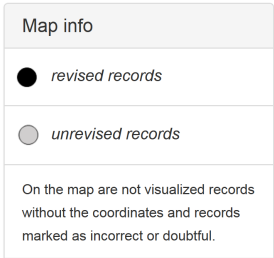
Carex digitata

Distribution





Habitus and growth type

Height [m]: **0.1–0.3**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **14.9 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **41.1 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **44 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **absent**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **April–May**
Flower colour: **brown**
Perianth type: **flower achlamydeous**
Inflorescence type: **spica e spiculis composita**

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Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – nut enclosed in an utricle**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **probably myrmecochorous**

Belowground organs and clonality

Type of clonal growth organ: **epigeogenous rhizome**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **dicyclic or polycyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **monopodial**
Primary root: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **4**
Number of clonal offspring: **6**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.01**
Clonal index: **4**

Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **5**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **15**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds excluded): **0**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **20**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **4**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **5**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **15**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included): **0**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **20**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **4**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **52**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **738.35**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **369.18**
Genomic GC content: **37.3 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

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Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Temperature indicator value: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
Moisture indicator value: **5 – indicator of fresh soils, focus on soils of average moisture, missing on wet and on soils that frequently dry out**
Reaction indicator value: **6x – transition between values 5 and 7 (generalist)**
Nutrient indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.97**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.74**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.22**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.05**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.08**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.15**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1A Calcareous cliffs: **1 – rare occurrence**
1D Mobile calcareous screes: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 – rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **2 – optimum**
8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **2 – optimum**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **2 – optimum**
12D Ravine forests: **2 – optimum**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **2 – optimum**
12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

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12V Spruce plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **2 – optimum**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **1.1 – taxon occurring mainly in the closed forest**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LBB *Carpinion betuli*, LBD *Sorbo-Fagion sylvaticae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LBB03 *Carici pilosae-Carpinetum betuli*, LBB04 *Primulo veris-Carpinetum betuli*, LBC05 *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum albae*, LBD01 *Cephalanthero damasonii-Fagetum sylvaticae*, LBF04 *Seslerio albicantis-Tilietum cordatae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **LBB *Carpinion betuli*, LBD *Sorbo-Fagion sylvaticae***
Constant taxon of associations: **LBB03 *Carici pilosae-Carpinetum betuli*, LBB04 *Primulo veris-Carpinetum betuli*, LBC05 *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum albae*, LBD01 *Cephalanthero damasonii-Fagetum sylvaticae*, LBF04 *Seslerio albicantis-Tilietum cordatae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.2**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **3.7**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.3**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **4**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **3**
Optimum successional age [years]: **33**

Distribution and frequency

Continentality degree: **5**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **4**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 573
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1691

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **2.7 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2.4 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **38 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **23**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **9**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **6**

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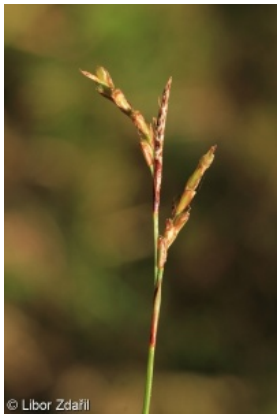
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**



Threats and protection

Legal protection: **not protected by law**